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full of prostitution, beggary and dens of nameless misery. According to the modern view, the existence of a single instance in any corner of the land where a citizen had been deprived of the full enjoyment of equality would turn the flag into a flaunting lie, and the people would demand with indignation that it should be hauled down and not raised again till the wrong was remedied."

"Truly," I said, "the new glory which Old Glory wears is greater than the old glory."

PEACE DEPARTMENT OF THE W. C. T. U.

Mrs. Hannah J. Bailey, Superintendent of the Peace Department of the National and the World's W. C. T. U., gave her yearly report at the Annual Convention of the W. C. T. U. at Toronto on Saturday, October 23d. It was in substance as follows:

"The world is my country, and all mankind my countrymen," is the analysis of the motto of the World's W. C. T. U.—"For God and Home and Every Land." The friends of peace have reason to thank God and take courage.

The most disappointing of all our experiences during the last biennial term was the failure of the United States Congress to ratify the Anglo-American treaty of peace at its last session. We have reason to believe that the present Administration of the United States Government is contemplating an effort to get the matter again before Congress in such a shape that it will meet its approval and receive its endorsement without too much compromise. Behind the diplomatic proceedings there has been a strong popular opinion and feeling in favor of the treaty, in both countries concerned.

The Venezuela war craze two years ago was turned into a craze for peace. A strong drift was then given to public opinion in favor of lasting friendship between the two English-speaking nations. This was done in both England and the United States. The controversy was settled peacefully, as we hope all future difficulties between these great nations will be settled. If the war spirit of the books which children read and study in the schools should be changed so as not to give honored prominence to the warrior in comparison with the useful citizen, the philanthropist, the artist, the inventor, the one who saves life and promotes its welfare, the dawning of the day of peace would surely soon appear.

Two international conventions of the peace organizations of the world have been held since our last report, one in Hungary, and one in Germany. At the Peace Congress in Buda-Pesth last year steps were taken to encourage the preparation of school books which should be free from glorification of the military spirit. There are at present nearly three hundred peace associations. One of the most important is the Interparliamentary Peace Union, with a membership of 1,500 from the different Parliaments of Europe. It is impossible to estimate the beneficial influence of such an organization over the Governments of earth.

We were greatly disappointed that the jubilee held in honor of Great Britain's honored Queen on the sixtieth anniversary of her coming to the kingdom was made simply a vast military display. The real forces which made England's greatness were ignored, and the judges and Houses of Parliament were spectators of, and not participators in, the parade. We fear the result will be detrimental to the peaceful conditions under which the

world has been making gigantic strides in this last decade of the nineteenth century.

I had the pleasure of attending the annual council of the British Woman's Temperance Association last year, at which time they regularly adopted the peace department. Our literature has been utilized, and Peace Sunday largely observed. In Australasia the cause is gaining ground, and much more interest is taken than formerly. The superintendent of Canada says they have been promulgating peace principles through organizations already existing rather than forming peace bands. A danger now threatens which cannot be ignored in the shape of "Boys' Brigades," a recent importation from the Mother Land, which strangely has the endorsement of some ministers in the Church who claim to be followers of the Prince of Peace. In the United States the department is organized in twenty-six States, one Territory, and the District of Columbia. Sixty thousand pages of literature have been distributed, twenty-four thousand copies of the *Acorn*, many Bible readings, and programmes for Peace day, hundreds of sermons preached, fifty lectures and addresses given, the public press utilized, petitions circulated, and much personal work done by writing letters to Congressmen and others in authority, urging them to exert an influence against military drill in schools, also letters urging Senators to vote to ratify the Anglo-American treaty. In Mexico, Brazil and Uruguay peace literature has been distributed. Similar educational work has been done also in Natal, Cape Colony, Palestine, Scandinavia, France, Italy, Spain, and Japan.

A large number of women in England, France, and Germany have associated themselves together to form an International Peace Society. We have tendered them our sincere congratulations. There are increasing evidences of the growing strength of the peace movement everywhere in Europe. The Danish Parliament recently refused, by a large majority, a credit of several hundred thousand francs asked for by the Government for the purpose of strengthening the fortifications about the capital. The national representatives consider such an outlay altogether useless. A similar action took place not long ago in the German Parliament. The Budget Committee of the Reichstag refused to grant a portion of the sum asked for by the Navy Department for the purpose of securing new ironclads. Immediately after the Peace Congress at Buda-Pesth in September last year the Austrian Parliament adopted a resolution favoring international arbitration; showing the great progress that this essentially modern idea of settling difficulties has made with the people of the earth. The people are beginning to realize the horrors of war and the burden of great armies. In Europe and America 2,188,000 men were killed in war and \$12,999,800,000 spent during the first twenty-five years of this nineteenth century. Let us hope that in the twentieth century war will cease as was predicted by Victor Hugo, and the Master's conception be realized, of a state of society from which every vestige of strife shall be swept away utterly and forever.

TEXT OF THE GRAECO-TURKISH PEACE TREATY.

The following is the text of the preliminary Peace Treaty between Greece and Turkey, signed on Saturday, September 18th, 1897, at Constantinople: